

Claims

1. A method for adjusting the output power (P) for transmitting data of a link (D) in a radio communications system, in which
 - first of all, data (D) of the link is transmitted via a first channel (CH1), while the quality of the data transmission is adjusted by correspondingly varying output power (P),
 - then data (D) of the link is then transmitted via a second channel (CH2), wherein the output power (P) is initially set to a value (P2) which is dependent upon the value (P1) of the output power at the end of transmission via the first channel (CH1) and upon a modification of the reception conditions of the link during the changeover from the first channel (CH1) to the second channel (CH2).
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, in which a change in the reception conditions is accounted for by taking account of interference on both channels (CH1, CH2) when setting the initial value (P2) of the output power on the second channel (CH2).
3. A method as claimed in the preceding claims, in which a change in the reception conditions is accounted for when setting the initial value (P2) of the output power on the second channel (CH2), by taking account of propagation conditions within the radio coverage area (C) in which the data is being transmitted.
4. A method as claimed in claim 3, in which the propagation conditions are specific to the link.

5. A method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, in which
the change in the reception conditions is accounted for when setting the initial value (P2) of the output power on the second channel (CH2), by taking account of the utilization load on the radio coverage area (C) in which the data is being transmitted.
6. A method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, in which
the change in the reception conditions is accounted for by taking account of the receiving-side orthogonality characteristics of at least one of the two channels (CH1, CH2) when setting the initial value (P2) of the output power on the second channel (CH2).
7. A method as claimed in one of the preceding claims,
 - which is used on a CDMA radio communications system, in which different links can optionally be differentiated by different spreading codes (SP) and/or different scrambling codes (SC),
 - and in which different scrambling codes (SC1, SC2) are used for each of the two channels (CH1, CH2) of the link.
8. A method as claimed in claim 7, in which
 - the first scrambling code (SC1) is a primary scrambling code and the second scrambling code (SC2) is a secondary scrambling code,
 - wherein when channels are being allocated within the radio communications system, the primary scrambling code is used in preference to the secondary scrambling code.
9. A method as claimed in one of the claims 7 or 8, in which

- spreading codes (SP1, SP2) with different spread factors are used for the two channels,
 - and in addition the ratio between the spread factors of the two channels (CH1, CH2) is taken into account for setting the initial value of the output power (P2) on the second channel (CH2).
10. A method as claimed in one of the claims 7 to 9, in which
- data transmission is interrupted while the second channel (CH2) is being used for the link, in order to enable further channels to be measured during the transmission pause on the subscriber station (MS) receiving the data (D) of the link,
 - then reverting to the first channel (CH1) after the data has been transmitted via the second channel (CH2).
11. A station (BS) for transmitting data (D) of at least one link in a radio communications system,
- with means for transmitting data (D) of the link via a first channel (CH1),
 - with means for adjusting data transmission quality via the first channel (CH1) by correspondingly varying output power (P),
 - with means for then transmitting data (D) of the link via a second channel (CH2),
 - with means for initially setting the output power (P) on the second channel (CH2) to a value (P2) which is dependent on the value (P1) of the output power at the end of transmission via the first channel (CH1) and upon a modification of the reception conditions of the link during the changeover from the first channel (CH1) to the second channel (CH2).